

PARK THEATER

FORT STREET

OPENS THURSDAY NIGHT

With the most extraordinary act ever presented to a Honolulu audience.

KISHUN DASS An East Indian whose feet are as tender as a babe's. Dances on Redhot Coals

IN BARE FEET WITHOUT DISCOMFORT

Kishun Dass must not be confounded with leather soled men who have visited here and tripped barefooted over lava rock so porous that it did not hold the heat.

This Is a Wonderful Performance

This proud son of the Far East stands for twenty minutes on the coals. Skeptics are invited to try the fire.

Incidental to the Great Act will be 28,000 feet of beautiful colored films depicting Hindu life.

EXCELLENT MUSIC. GET YOUR TICKETS EARLY.

Admission - - - - - 10c, 15c, 25c

FORMER EDITOR

(Continued from page nine.)

which he was administering. A case that came under the personal notice of the writer may be cited to show the slipshod methods of conducting criminal prosecutions. At the Circuit Court in Hilo a Japanese, Fukuda Tetsuji, was indicted for murder in the first degree. Deputy Attorney General Larnach was sent from Honolulu to prosecute. The indictment proved good; the evidence was conclusive that the accused had deliberately killed two people. But when the time came for Mr. Larnach to address the jury he was suddenly taken ill. The county attorney, a part Hawaiian, was in town, but absented himself from court without reason or apology. It fell to his deputy, a Hawaiian, who had graduated with high honors from two American universities, to address the jury. This gentleman had been in court during the trial, but it soon became apparent that he had not been an intelligent auditor. In the third sentence of his address he remarked that they had the testimony of a Japanese woman who saw the shooting.

"No," said a jurymen.

"No?" queried the attorney. "Then it was—ah, yes, let me see—it was a Japanese man—I forget his name—who saw the accused shoot Fukuda." "Shoot who?" asked the jurymen. "Shoot Fukuda," repeated the learned attorney.

"No, no," put in counsel for the defense, "this is Fukuda here" (indicating the prisoner).

"Oh, yes, of course," said the flustered attorney, "I mean the witness saw this accused, Fukuda, shoot—shoot—"

"Shoot who?" asked the inexorable jurymen.

"Oh, the man that was shot in this case." The titter that went around the court completed the confusion of the Hawaiian lawyer. He made several stammering attempts to proceed, but finally gave it up, closing with the words: "Gentlemen of the jury, I have been jumped into this case. You know more about it than I do. I ask you, therefore, to find this accused guilty of murder in the first degree." But the jury, impressed by the able address of the white lawyer who defended Fukuda, found a verdict of

murder in the second degree, and the double murderer escaped the gallows.

Discrimination Against Whites.

In the administration of the law in minor matters, there is often unfair discrimination. A man's color or his politics serves to shield him from prosecution. The whole white population of Hilo had to submit to most unfair treatment. Prior to the Fourth of July the sheriff (a Hawaiian with a white deputy, who does all the skilled work of the office), announced that information would be laid against all persons who let off crackers or other fireworks in the public streets. This was deemed a reasonable precaution against setting fire to the inflammable wooden buildings of Hilo, and on the Fourth citizens curbed their patriotic fervor and refrained from fireworks. When, however, the Chinese New Year, or "Konohi," arrived, it was seen that there was one law for the Occidental and another for the Oriental. For about a week, day and night, the Chinese "celebrated," exploding crackers and bombs incessantly, and making the hours of sleep hideous with all sorts of alarming noises—the police offering no interference. The Chinaman is "persona grata" with the Hawaiians; the American is not. That is the only explanation of the differential treatment.

All Is Graft.

The sheriffs are elected by the Hawaiians, who always give preference to a man of their own nationality. In turn, the sheriffs choose the police—nearly all Hawaiians—and levy an assessment on their salaries to provide an election fighting fund. Sometimes the sheriff calmly appropriates the whole of the fighting fund and chances re-election. The county supervisors are nearly all Hawaiians, and appoint Hawaiians to be road workers, clerks, and other officials. The road-men shirk their duties, with the connivance of the Hawaiian overseer; the officials are generally dishonest; the police are hopelessly incompetent, and are often in league with gamblers and sly-grog sellers, who pay bribes as the price of immunity from prosecution; and so the travesty of law and order goes on. Hawaiian police officers revel in an opportunity to employ the American inquisitorial torture known as the Third Degree but they improve upon it by using threats of personal violence. In one case, during the writ-

er's stay in Hawaii, they in this way extorted a confession of guilt from a Portuguese boy, who was proved to be innocent after he had suffered imprisonment. Supposing Home Rule were granted to India, there can be no doubt that the Hindus would make the same use of political power as the Hawaiians, and life would be made well-nigh unbearable to the hundred thousand or so of British people resident in the great dependency.

The fact that the Hawaiians have learned the use of the political "machine" and the secret of "graft" from American exemplars only emphasizes the truth that contact between white and colored races has a deteriorating effect on both. They copy each other's vices and despise each other's ideals, with the result that both sink in the social and moral scale. Our religion has been almost powerless to stop this downward tendency; indeed, in many cases, the Christianized man of color is less reliable than the heathen. It is doubtful if Christianity will ever make headway among Asiatics, who have an older religion of their own. Africans take kindly to emotional Christianity, but it produces only a superficial or temporary effect upon their characters and actions. In view of the great preponderance of Asiatics, the result on religion of a mingling of a white and colored races would be to import into Christianity elements of mysticism and fatalism, which would tend to weaken our sense of moral responsibility, making us also less strenuous and ambitious to excel. In every way, as it appears to me, we shall lose by the awakening of Asia.

FIRST AID.

During the warm weather, attacks of diarrhoea are very frequent and often are so swift in their results that life is in danger before a physician can be summoned. Every man who has the interest of his family at heart should keep a reliable remedy in his home for immediate use in cases of this kind. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is, without doubt the best remedy prepared for diarrhoea. It should be given if possible, at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

THE MUSIC OF HAWAII.

Sydney Telegraph: Mr. Ernest Kaai of the Royal Hawaiian Concert party, talks interestingly of Hawaii as a musical country. "Hawaiians," he states, "all live for song and music. At every gathering there is music of some kind. There is music at their festivities, and music at times of sorrow. The national anthem was written by the lately-deceased King Kalakaua, the author of several songs. The native instrument, the ukulele, is a creation from the old Hawaiian instrument, the ukeke. Originally it was of two strings, with no set tuning to it, and it was strummed with straw. Now there are four strings, and the instrument covers every known chord in music. The Royal Hawaiian band is subsidized

by the government. The members always play when steamers are departing, for this is an old custom and wreaths of flowers are given to the passengers, the wish being that they shall have good luck, the wreath or "lei" signifying respect and love for the departing one."

MILK TROUBLES ENDED.

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COURTEOUS TO THE LAST.

A visitor to the jail in a New England city was much impressed by the manners of the few prisoners. "They seem so gentle and so polite," she said. "I knew there were no hardened criminals here, but I was not prepared for such courteous, even cordial, reception."

"Oh, they're cordial and courteous, all right," said the jailer, "but I'd rather have less manners, myself."

"You would!" and the visitor was evidently shocked. "I would, ma'am," repeated the jailer. "Six months ago one of the politest men I had here escaped one night, and left a note for me, saying, 'I trust you will pardon me for the liberty I take.'—Youth's Companion."



THE DREAM OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST.